6. UTILITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

The Utilities and Public Services Element of the Specific Plan establishes policies for the orderly upgrading and provision of utilities and public services taking into consideration the long-term development objectives for the area. The policies provide individual property owners and the City with an overall framework of improvements that will be necessary to support projected development. Policies related to the phasing and financing of these improvements are included in the Implementation Element.

WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Potable water supply for the Midtown Area is provided by the City through its municipal water system. The City provides water service to homes, businesses and industry within the city limits, meeting the demands of approximately 65,000 residents.[1] It buys domestic water from two sources: the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), delivered through the Hetch Hetchy water system, and the SCVWD, delivered through the South Bay Aqueduct.

Water from the SFPUC is delivered primarily to residential customers east of I-680 and in the area north of Calaveras Boulevard and east of I-880. SFPUC water is also delivered to the Starlite Pines residential area. SCVWD water is delivered to industrial and commercial customers west of I-680 and south of Calaveras Boulevard, and west of I-880. In portions of the Midtown Area, water is provided by both water suppliers in parallel systems. The City also owns and operates one well within the Midtown Area which is on standby as a supplemental source of water in emergency situations for the SFPUC service area.

The City currently has a supply assurance amount from the SFPUC of approximately 9.23 million gallons per day (mgd) which equals 10,340 acre-feet (AF) per year. It is anticipated that after 2004, most of the City's projected increases in water use would be met by SCVWD.[2] The development anticipated under the Specific Plan would generate a total water demand of approximately 1.27 mgd (average daily flow) or a yearly consumption of 1,420 AF of water. The net new demand would raise the total demand on the supply from SCVWD by approximately 1,025 AF per year. The City's contract with SCVWD allows for increases in purchased water to accommodate growth.

Water Infrastructure

The City's water system is currently divided into Pressure Zones 1 through 4. These designations are based upon water pressure which is maintained within each zone either by reservoirs on the hillsides or booster pumps on the valley floor. Each pressure zone is further broken down into zones based upon the water supplier. Those served by SFPUC are designated in the City's Water Master Plan[3] as SF Zones, while those served by SCVWD are designated SC Zones. The Specific Plan is primarily within Zones 1SC and

2SC; the area north of Calaveras Boulevard is in Zone 1SF. Due to the difference in water pressure between zones, the mains within each pressure zone are interconnected, or looped, but cannot be connected to an adjacent zone with a different zone designation and water pressure without the use of a pressure reducing valve.

The Midtown Area is bisected by 78-inch and 16-inch SFPUC transmission pipelines, which become 72 and 90 inches in diameter as they flow from east to west. One of these is tapped at a metered turn-out known as the Main Street Turnout at the intersection of Ford Creek and Hammond Way, which provides water for a portion of the Midtown Area. There is also a series of mainlines distributing both SFPUC and SCVWD water, which vary in size from 4 to 24 inches in diameter. Water mains of 8 inches in diameter or greater, exist within all of the major streets within the Midtown Area.

The City adopted its Urban Water Management Plan on January 16, 2001, and is currently in the process of updating it. This process is anticipated to be completed by 2002.[4]

Water Supply and Distribution Policies

Policy 6.1: Provide adequate water facilities to serve the needs of new development and apply water conservation techniques to help reduce overall demand.

SCVWD calculates water demand projections for the region, including the City, in consideration of anticipated growth and variability in demand that could occur. SCVWD's upper bound projections for the City are consistent with the City's growth projections including the Specific Plan. Thus, based upon the level of safeguard provided by SCVWD's projections and the fact that the City's contract with SCVWD allows for increases in purchased water to accommodate growth, the water supply allocation that would be required by growth, including that associated with development of the Specific Plan, could be accommodated by SCVWD.

Policy 6.2: Reduce water consumption through a program of water conservation measures, such as use of recycled water, water saving fixtures, and drought-tolerant landscaping.

Currently, the City's Water Conservation Program includes the provision of free low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators to all Milpitas residents; water-wise house calls; the Washer Rebate Program implemented by the SCVWD; and several commercial customer programs, including rebates for the implementation of water efficient technologies.[5] These programs are available to all new development. The City's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance applies to all new projects. In addition, the recycled water system will be expanded within the Midtown Area, as discussed under Policy 6.4.

Policy 6.3: Construct necessary improvements to provide an adequate water service and fire-flow capacity to serve new development.

In addition to the water system improvements that are currently included within the City's Capital Improvements Program 2000–2005, the im-

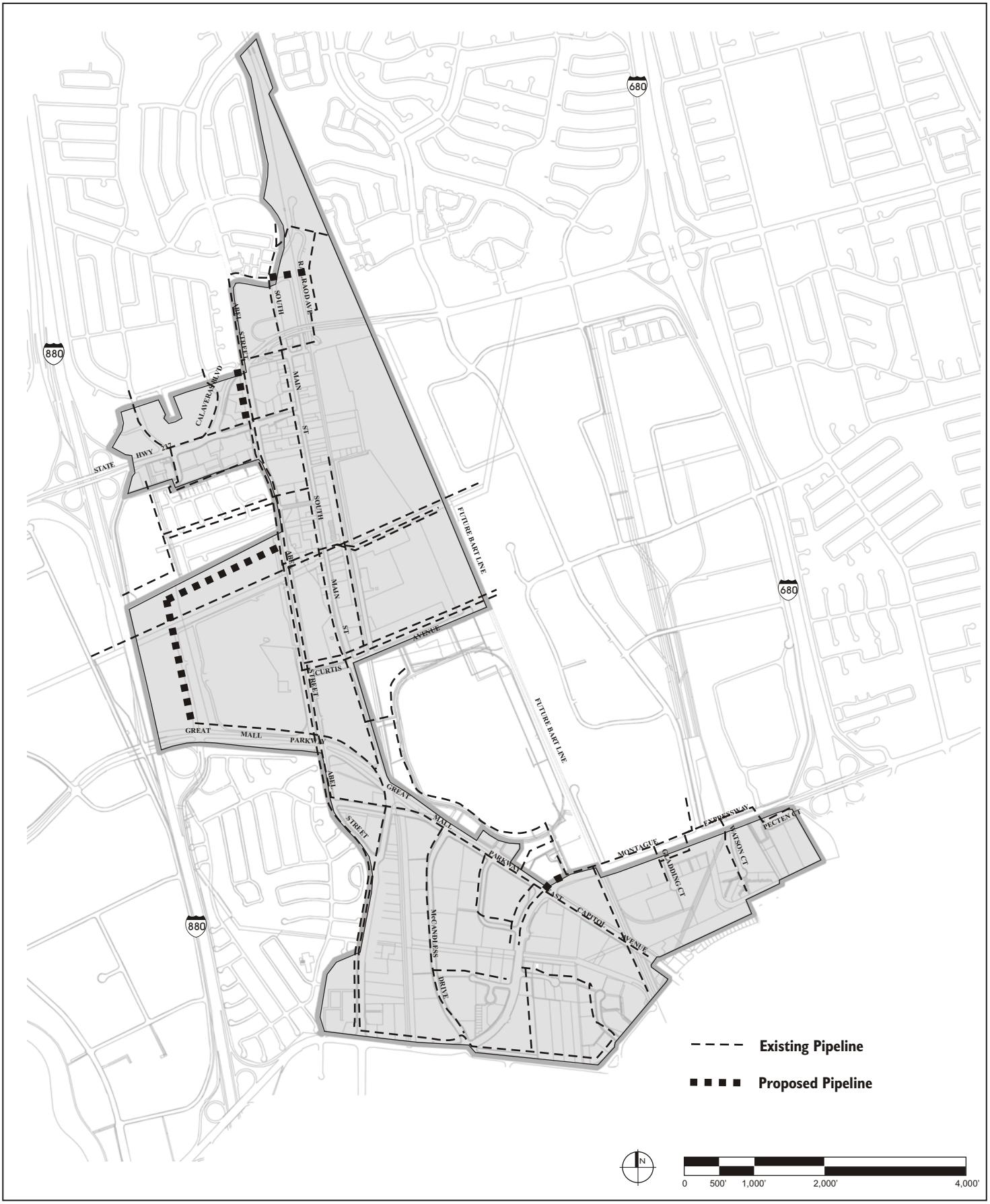

Figure 6.1: Water System Plan

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provements to the water supply system listed below would be required to accommodate new development.

- Construction of a 12-inch water main within the Elmwood Surplus parcel (Pressure Zone 1), which would loop from Abel Street westerly and southerly to tie into the 14-inch SCVWD line within Great Mall Parkway. That same system should be extended to the northern boundary of that same property to connect with the 16-inch water main in the adjacent property. *This improvement is required before development of the Elmwood Surplus parcel can occur.*
- Construction of a cross connect and pressure regulator valve within Montague Expressway at Capitol Avenue, between the 10-inch SCVWD line in Pressure Zone 1, and the adjacent 10-inch SCVWD line in Pressure Zone 2. *This improvement is desirable to correct an existing system deficiency.*

Other water system improvements which are currently in the Capital Improvements Program budget are as follows:

- Abel Street Water Line—$175,000
- Carlo Railroad Water Line—$130,000
- Hanson Court Water Line—$160,000
- Main/Hammond Water Line—$135,000
- Pectin Court Water Line—$265,000

These improvements will address existing system deficiencies and are not required by new development in the Midtown Area. In addition, an update to the Water Master Plan, which will confirm the capital improvement needs, is currently in progress.

RECYCLED WATER

Recycled water is currently available in Milpitas. The water is provided by the South Bay Water Recycling Program (SBWRP) and is distributed by the City through a transmission line which bisects the Midtown Area, adjacent to the Hetch Hetchy right-of-way and north of the Elmwood site. The City is extending recycled water mainlines in and around the Great Mall. Additionally, the City is extending recycled water to the Town Center Industrial Park, McCandless Industrial Park and to north Milpitas. During 2000, it is anticipated that approximately 600 AF of recycled water were used in the city. This use is anticipated to stabilize around 2010, when the city is expected to use approximately 1,100 AF of recycled water.

Policy 6.4: Continue to require new residential, commercial and industrial development south of the Hetch Hetchy right-of-way to install recycled water lines with other utilities serving the site. Require conversion of landscape irrigation to recycled water as soon as available. Use recycled water to irrigate landscaping associated with street landscaping and the creek trail system as feasible.

Current City policy is to require new commercial/industrial users within reasonable proximity of existing recycled water mainlines to use recycled water for landscape irrigation. The southern portion of the Midtown Area, where most of the development is anticipated to occur, will be near existing or planned recycled water lines. Therefore, the Specific Plan requires that new development in this area (i.e., Elmwood Center south, see Figure 6.2) provide recycled water

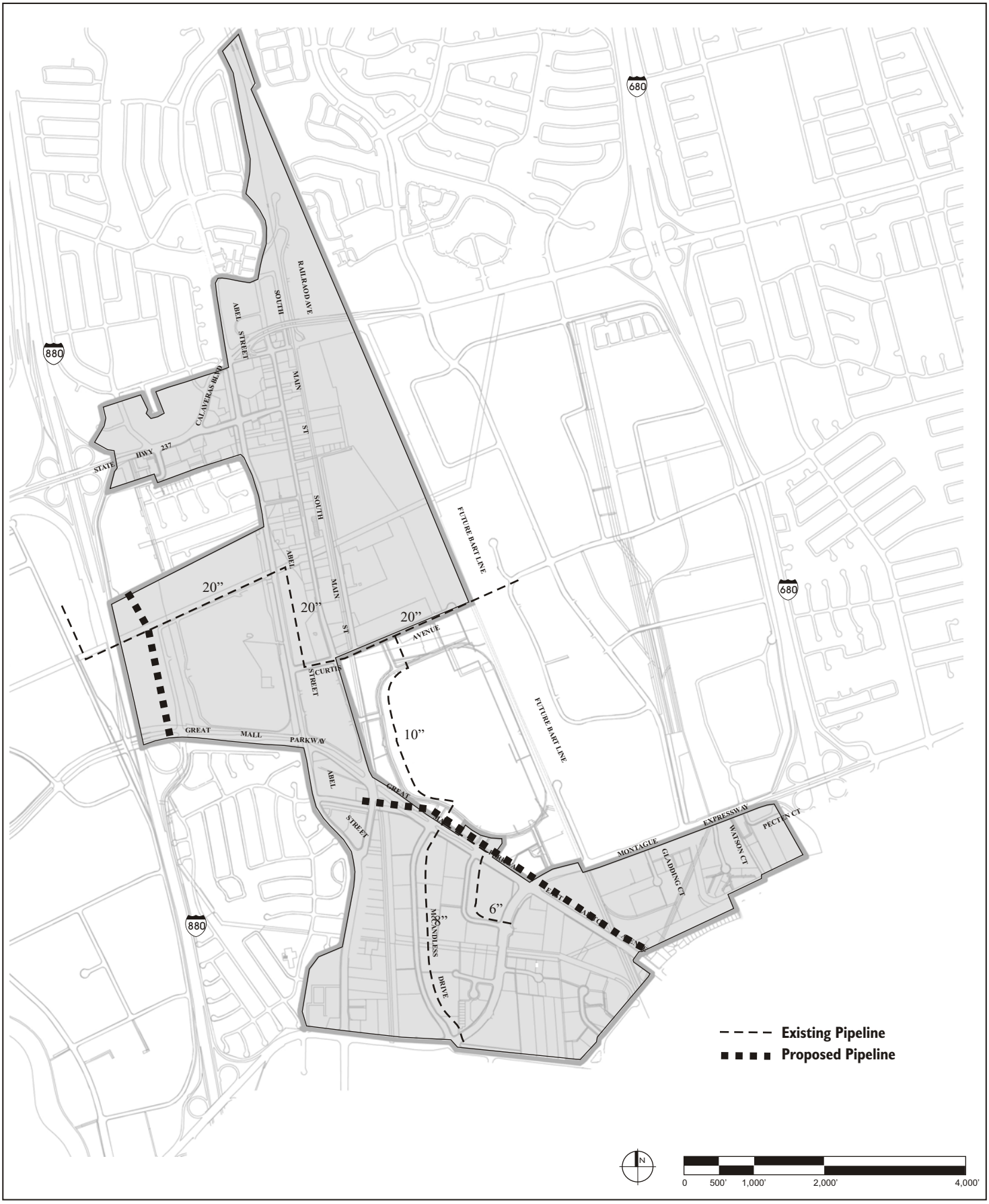

Figure 6.2: Recycled Water System Plan

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lines within new development, and convert to recycled water for irrigation as soon as feasible. This water can be used for landscape irrigation on common areas in a development parcel as well as within street corridors and parks.

SANITARY SEWER

Sanitary Sewer Discharge and Treatment

Sanitary sewer discharge from the City is conveyed through a City-owned and -maintained forcemain to the regional San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) for treatment. The City's current contract with the City of San Jose allows for the discharge of 12.5 mgd average peak week, dry weather flow.

The summer of 2000 dry weather flow rate for the City was measured to be 9.24 mgd.[6] This is the most recent reported effluent discharge rate to the WPCP. Based upon an analysis of development that has occurred within the City since this measurement was made and development projects were approved, but not yet built or occupied, the total average dry weather peak week wastewater flows to the WPCP is estimated to be approximately 10.23 mgd, representing approximately 82% of the City's existing wastewater treatment capacity.

Projected Demand

Based on the development forecasted in the Midtown Area, the Specific Plan would generate a sanitary sewer discharge of approximately 1.0 mgd ADDWF. This results in a net increase of .37 mgd compared to Milpitas Sewer/Water Master Plan levels. This increase, combined with the discharge from other developments that are either developed or approved would be equivalent to 10.21 mgd ADDWF. This discharge is within the 12.5 mgd ADDWF maximum discharge allowed by existing agreements with the WPCP.

A cumulative growth analysis of planning level data indicate that the build-out wastewater discharge is likely to be 12.9 mgd. The City is currently updating the Sewer/Water Master Plan to verify build-out projections. The City would need to secure additional capacity if the Master Plan determines that discharge will exceed 12.5 mgd.

Sanitary Sewer Infrastructure

The City provides sanitary sewer collection service to the entire area within the municipal boundaries. The collection system within the Midtown Area is comprised of a network of pipes ranging in size from 8 to 54 inches in diameter. The major collectors primarily flow north in South Main Street and Abel Street to a trunk line in Marylinn Drive, which conveys flows westerly to a City pump station, which then pumps the effluent to the WPCP. High flows from the area are diverted into an overflow sewer (called the Southwest Bypass) which runs westerly between the golf driving range and the Elmwood site.

Sanitary Sewer Policies

Policy 6.5: Provide for the sanitary sewage needs of existing and future development.

Sewage collection is provided by the City. The WPCP provides primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment of wastewater. The City's estimated sanitary sewer discharge into the WPCP, based

on current development patterns plus additional effluent from the development allowed if the Specific Plan is approved, would exceed the City's correct contract by 0.4 mgd.

The City must demonstrate that adequate treatment capacity is available or purchasable prior to issuing planning or building permits. Developers must demonstrate adequate capacity in the conveyance system exists. If a deficiency is identified, the developer must install necessary improvements to handle the wastewater discharge.

Policy 6.6: Provide necessary improvements to the wastewater collection system to serve new development within the Midtown Area.

Implementation of the Specific Plan would require the extension of some existing sewer mains to serve selected sites without mains within their public street frontages (see Figure 6.3). These main extensions would include the infrastructure improvements listed below.

- Construction of a 15-inch sanitary sewer cross connection within Curtis Avenue, between the manhole in Main Street and the manhole in Abel Street.
- Construction of an 8-inch sanitary sewer cross connection between the two mains in Main Street, at its intersection with Carlo Street.
- Construction of an 8-inch sanitary sewer within Railroad Avenue, northerly across Wrigley Creek, to the northerly terminus of Railroad Court.
- Extend the 8-inch sanitary sewer within Serra Way easterly of Calaveras Boulevard, 400 feet to the east.
- Extend the 8-inch main within Sinnott Lane to serve the northerly portion of the rail yards site.
- Extend the existing 8-inch sanitary sewer in South Abel Street to serve the Abel and Berrueta sites.

These improvements are in addition to those already planned and funded through the Capital Improvements Program. Other wastewater system improvements which are currently in the budget are as follows:

- Parallel forcemain to the WPCP, currently under construction. *Parallel is needed to meet wet weather build-out flow.*

STORM DRAINAGE

The City owns and maintains a network of underground pipes which drain into creeks which flow through the city to convey storm water runoff to San Francisco Bay. The system also includes lagoons and pump stations owned and operated by the City. Within the Midtown Area, the streets are improved with curbs and gutters which collect and channel the runoff into underground storm drain systems. These systems then convey the runoff directly into the creeks through pipes ranging in size from 18 to 60 inches in diameter. The creeks within the Midtown Area are Berryessa, Lower Penitencia and Wrigley–Ford Creeks. The first two are owned and maintained by SCVWD. Wrigley–Ford Creek is owned and maintained by the City.

About one-third of the Midtown Area is within Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated flood zones A, AO-1 and

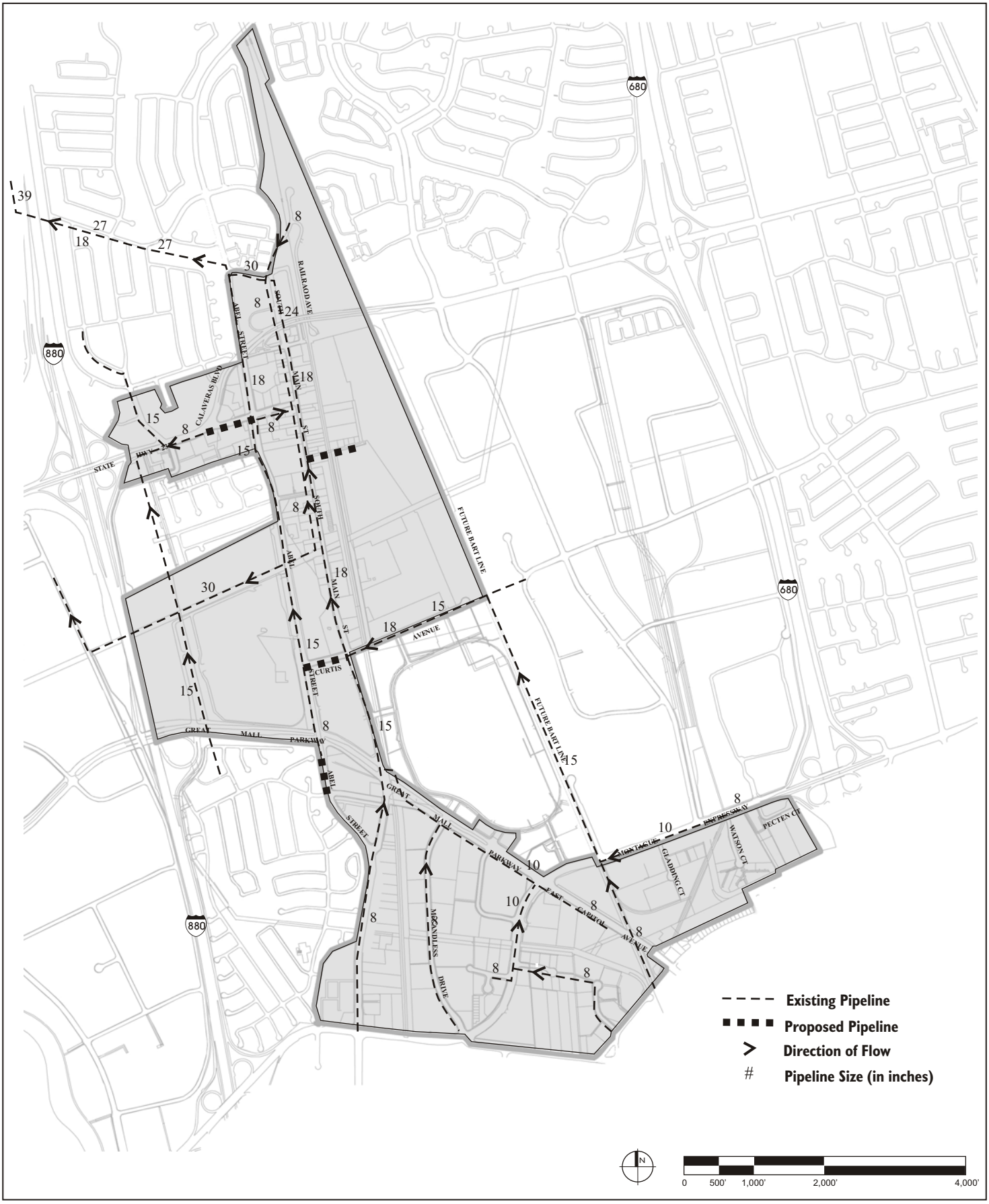

Figure 6.3: Sanitary Sewer System Plan

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AO-2. These are typically low-lying areas, which are subject to ponding during the 100-year event, when local creeks overflow their banks.

Projected Demand

The land uses included in the Specific Plan would result in a reduction of runoff flows when compared to the land uses planned through the existing General Plan. This can be attributed to the lower runoff volume that would be experienced with high-density residential development when compared to commercial, office and industrial uses. It is estimated that the difference in discharge between the General Plan and the Specific Plan would be approximately 25%. The adoption and implementation of the Specific Plan would not require construction of any additional stormwater system trunk facilities.

Nuisance flooding currently occurs when rainfall runoff exceeds the capacity of local storm drainage facilities and when major creeks and channels overflow due to limited capacity in relation to flood flows. These conditions can be expected to continue with implementation of the Specific Plan.

The correction of existing deficiencies within the system would reduce local ponding and eliminate nuisance flooding. In order to eliminate the localized flooding problem, the channels of the major creeks which drain the greater Milpitas area would need to be improved.

Storm Drainage Policies

Policy 6.7: Provide storm drainage infrastructure to adequately serve new development and meet City standards.

Policy 6.8: Encourage creativity in design of new development in order to reduce stormwater runoff, increase percolation, and improve water quality.

Design features that increase the amount of permeable surfaces in streets and parking areas, detain runoff, reduces contaminants, increase percolation and improve water quality.

Policy 6.9: Provide necessary improvements to the storm drainage system to serve new development within the Midtown Area.

Below is a list of improvements identified in the City's Storm Drainage Master Plan that will benefit the implementation of the Specific Plan.

- Construct a 24-inch storm drain from Watson Court to the existing storm drain system in Montague Expressway.
- Construct a parallel 48-inch culvert in Wrigley Creek under Montague Expressway.
- Widen the existing creek channel of Wrigley Creek north of Montague Expressway and construct a concrete U-shaped channel liner.
- Construct a parallel 24-inch culvert in Wrigley Creek under the Union Pacific Railroad tracks.
- Construct a parallel 30-inch line from the sag in Sinnott Lane to a new outfall in Ford Creek.
- Replace the existing twin 2.5 by 4-foot arched CMP culverts with a 60-inch diameter culvert on Ford Creek under Railroad Avenue.

- Construct a parallel 72-inch diameter CMP on Ford Creek under Calaveras Boulevard.
- Widen the existing creek channel of Ford Creek north of Calaveras Boulevard to the north terminus of Railroad Court.
- Replace the existing 30-inch storm drain pipe within Tarob Court with a 36-inch pipe and outfall into Lower Penitencia Creek.
- Construct a 30 to 42-inch pipe system along Abel Street, north of Calaveras Boulevard to drain into Lower Penitencia Creek.

ELECTRICAL, GAS AND TELEPHONE

Electricity

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides electrical service to the Midtown Area. PG&E transmits electrical power through its 115/21 kilovolt (kV) Montague Substation located east of I-880 on Montague Expressway and its 115/21/12 kv Milpitas Substation located on Milpitas Boulevard, north of Montague Expressway. Both of the substations are at the southern end of the Midtown Area. The northern portion of the area is served by the Dixon Landing Substation. The primary circuits are 21 kv and mostly located underground except in two places along Main Street, and along Montague Expressway and East Capitol Avenue, which are still served by overhead wire.

The existing substation capacity is adequate for the various estimated loads based on land usage.[8] New circuits requiring substructures and cabling should be installed when development occurs.

Proposed development within the Midtown Area is not anticipated to result in a significant increase in electrical demand. In addition, this plan supports incorporating energy conserving devices in new developments to support conservation.

Natural Gas

PG&E also provides natural gas service to the Midtown Area. Two 20-inch transmission lines within Capitol Expressway connect with 8-inch, 6-inch, and smaller mains to provide natural gas to the area. The distribution to existing customers is via 2-inch and 1.5-inch lines. Natural gas service can be provided to new land uses. In some areas, existing mains will need to be extended to provide gas supply to new development.

Telecommunications

American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) and Pacific Bell Corporation (Pac Bell) provide local telephone, cable TV and internet services to the Midtown Area via overhead and underground facilities. Other service providers have expressed interest in serving Milpitas as well.

City of Milpitas Fiber Ring System

In November of 1995, the City adopted a Master Telecommunications Plan, prepared by the firm Media Connections Group. The objectives of the plan were to develop an internal information and communications system based on a fiber optic network connecting all major City facilities. In addition to recommendations regarding the City's internal network, the plan recom-

mended developing a ring structure for the fiber network which would provide redundancy and fault tolerance. The City's network will support voice, data, and video service as well as connectivity for an internal telephone system, which is not dependent upon the local telephone provider.

To date, the major City facilities, including Civic Center, Fire Station Number 1, Public Works and Police Department facilities, are connected on the City's fiber ring. The Senior Center, Fire Stations Number 3 and 4, and a Police Department substation will be connected into the system soon.[9]

Electrical, Gas and Telecommunications Policies

Policy 6.10: Require project developers to coordinate with the appropriate service providers to provide electrical, gas and telecommunications services to new development.

Policy 6.11: Incorporate energy saving devices into new development in order to promote energy conservation.

Pursuant to Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (Energy Conservation Standards), residential development throughout the Midtown Area will be required to meet specified energy performance budgets based on local climate conditions and building types. In addition, the California Subdivision Map Act requires the design of new development to consider opportunities for passive or natural heating or cooling opportunities.

Policy 6.12: Provide improvements to the electrical and gas systems to support the needs of new residential and commercial development.

PG&E projects that adequate capacity exists for electricity and natural gas service to development proposed as a part of the Specific Plan.[10] Project developers will be required to provide necessary facilities to serve new developments.

Policy 6.13: Require the undergrounding of new utilities.

Currently, City ordinances require electrical and telephone lines to be placed underground when land is subdivided. In Midtown, all new electrical and telephone communications lines, both on- and off-site will be required to be placed underground as a part of subdivisions and/or new developments. Undergrounding of the utility lines along Main Street will be undertaken as a part of streetscape improvements.

Policy 6.14: Prioritize the undergoing of existing above ground facilities within the Midtown Area for the use of PG&E Rural 20A money. Consider using other financial resources to complete the undergoing of utilities, as necessary.

Policy 6.15: Underground the utilities in conjunction with the reconstruction of Main Street.

Policy 6.16: Install vacant conduit for telecommunications within new developments. Install underground facilities as part of trench utilities as a part of project construction, to the extent feasible.

Due to the burgeoning market for telecommunications services for home and business use, cable providers and internet services providers are constantly constructing new trenches. De-

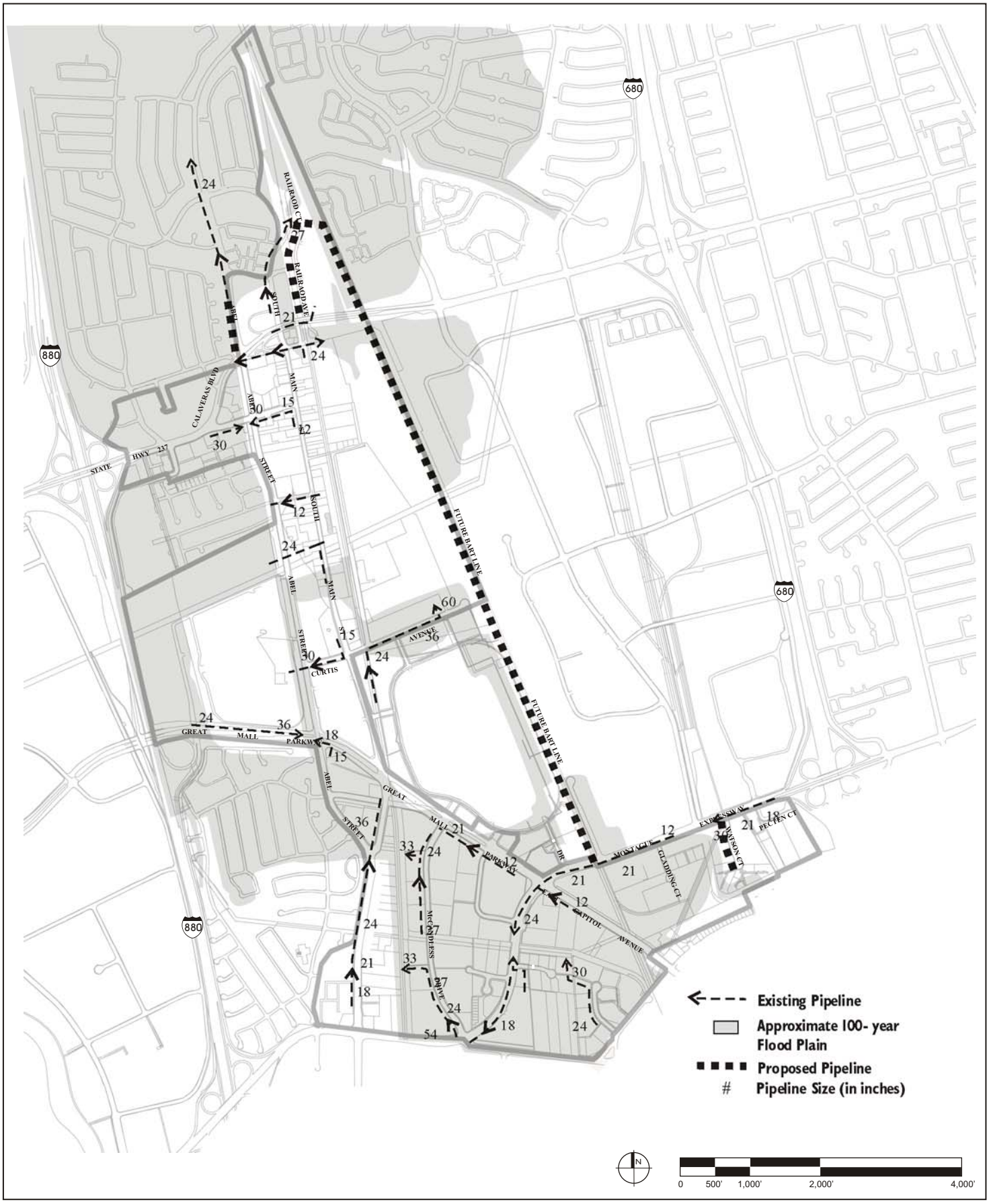

Figure 6.4: Storm Drainage System Plan

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velopment activities are not coordinated between service providers, often when one construction activity ends, another one starts, causing undue disruption. When new development will require extensions of utilities and new streets, vacant conduits should be installed to provide adequate provision for technology infrastructure, and to avoid the cost and disruption of separate, uncoordinated construction activities.

SOLID WASTE

Refuse from the city is disposed of at the Newby Island Landfill, operated by BFI and located on Dixon Landing Road in San Jose. It is a Class III landfill, with an estimated life-span of approximately 20 years. The incremental growth anticipated by the Specific Plan would not substantially shorten this life-span as it is consistent with the growth that has been anticipated by BFI in their life-span projections. This is particularly true in consideration of the waste reduction and recycling programs implemented by the City.[11] Thus, the solid waste disposal needs of the Midtown Area would be accommodated for the foreseeable future.

Solid Waste Policies

Policy 6.17: Implement existing recycling programs in the Midtown Area.

In order to reduce the amount of solid waste generated in the Midtown Area, the City will continue to promote its existing recycling programs for residential and commercial users.

Policy 6.18: Promote recycling of construction and demolition debris.

Much of the Midtown Area consists of built-up urban land. New development will most likely involve demolition of existing buildings and paved areas which, if approached in a conventional manner, will result in the generation of significant waste. However, many common building materials are recyclable, such as asphalt, drywall, wood carpeting and asphalt shingles. As part of the demolition process, project developers should prepare a demolition plan that maximizes efforts to recycle materials.

FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

Fire Services

The Milpitas Fire Department provides fire protection and suppression services to the Midtown Area. The department is also responsible for emergency medical services (EMS); rescue services; hazardous and toxic materials emergency response; coordination of citywide disaster response efforts; enforcement of fire and life safety codes; enforcement of state and federal hazardous materials regulations; and investigation of fire causes, arson and other emergency events.

The Midtown Area is served by the recently rebuilt Fire Station Number 1, located at 25 West Curtis Avenue (corner of South Main Street). The Insurance Service Office's rating for the City of Milpitas is Class 3 on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 representing the best fire protection and 10 representing the worst).

The emergency response time goal of the Fire Department is to deploy one engine to the scene of an emergency within 4 minutes, as set forth in the City's General Plan. The Department's average response time to all calls is 3.7 to 3.9 minutes. Because Fire Station Number 1 is within the Midtown Area, the fire call response time is approximately 1 to 2 minutes. However, a first alarm structure fire would require Fire Stations 3 and 4; response times would be 2 to 3 minutes longer (under ideal traffic and weather conditions) for these calls. The City also receives mutual fire aid from other municipalities under the Santa Clara County Mutual Aid Plan and Bay Area Intercounty Fire Mutual Aid Plan for Local Resources. The San Jose, Santa Clara, Sunnyvale, Mountain View, Palo Alto and Santa Clara County Fire Departments and/or the Fremont Fire Department provide mutual aid to Milpitas in emergencies.

Emergency Medical Services

The City currently shares EMS with a private medical response company, American Medical Response (AMR). The City provides engine-based, non-transport paramedic service as part of a comprehensive integrated county EMS system. Medical emergency calls receive response from the Fire Department, which provides one paramedic and two emergency medical technicians in conjunction with an AMR transport unit, which responds in an ambulance with one paramedic and one technician. Existing paramedic facilities within the Midtown Area are located at Fire Station Number 1. Emergency treatment facilities receiving patients from the Midtown Area include two private hospitals, Regional Medical Center of San Jose (formerly Alexian Brother's) and the San Jose Medical Center, as well as the county facility, the Santa Clara Valley Medical Health and Hospital System. All of these facilities are located to the south in San Jose. There are no hospitals in Milpitas. The closest of these facilities to the Midtown Area is the Regional Medical Center of San Jose on McKee Road Between US 101 and I-680.

Projected Demand

Additional fire and emergency services would be required as a result of implementation of the Specific Plan. These services would come in the form of additional personnel required to respond to emergency situations. The higher density multifamily residential units envisioned under the Specific Plan would typically require more firefighting equipment and more firefighters in the event of an emergency than typical single-family detached development. The Milpitas Fire Department would be able to handle incidents within six story buildings, such as those envisioned under the Specific Plan, given the department's current inventory of firefighting equipment. New multi-story buildings would be required by the department to have a number of built-in fire protections, such as sprinklers, smoke and fire detectors and alarms, smoke-proof stairwells, and standpipes. In addition, any incident beyond the capabilities of the department would also trigger a mutual aid response from Santa Clara, Fremont, and Alameda Counties.[12]

An initial projection by the Milpitas Fire Department estimates that the Specific Plan would result in an increased staffing demand of two persons per day at Fire Station Number 1.[13] Every available Fire Code resource will be brought to bear in the planning, design and construction and approval phase of the project. This will ensure maximum deployment of the latest technology in building fire protection, non-combustible building components and emergency access/egress systems are incorporated into the higher density, intense, mixed-use of the Midtown Area. This strategy will significantly lessen the demand for additional personnel and equipment to respond to fires and medical emergencies. However, increased staffing demands will likely grow incrementally over the 20-year development of this plan resulting in a larger compliment of personnel for both engine and truck companies located at Fire Station Number 1. In addition, life-safety inspections may increase due to the number of new developments required to have Fire Code permits for regulated activities (e.g., apartments, restaurants, etc.).

Police Services

The City Police Department provides police services to the Midtown Area. Services are provided from one central station, located at 1275 North Milpitas Boulevard in Milpitas. Police protection is provided via four or five "beats," depending on the level of staffing and particular time of day. The Midtown Area is within Beats 1 and 6. Beat 1 is the primary beat for all areas within the Midtown Area; Beat 6 is a substation facility located within the Great Mall.

Projected Demand

Additional police services would be required to serve the increased population resulting from implementation of the Specific Plan. To maintain the desired police service ratios, the Police Department would need an additional 20 officers to adequately serve a projected population increase of 13,100 (4,860 dwelling units at 2.69 persons per unit) additional residents. This demand would not occur at once, but would grow incrementally over the projected 20-year planning period. The department will continue to add sworn officers on an as-needed basis to provide adequate public safety in Milpitas, including in the Midtown Area, should the levels of development anticipated by the Specific Plan be approved. However, the addition of several sworn officers and their related equipment (e.g., police cars) would not necessitate the construction of additional facilities, though there is some likelihood that the department would expand the substation facility to accommodate additional staffing for Midtown, as well as the city as a whole.[14]

Fire and Emergency Services Policies

Policy 6.19: Ensure that adequate Fire, Police and Emergency Services are in place to serve new development in Midtown.

Development of the Specific Plan will create additional demands on Milpitas' fire, police and emergency service personnel. Personnel will be required incrementally as new development is approved.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Midtown Area is located within the boundaries of the Milpitas Unified School District (MUSD), the Berryessa Union School District and the East Side Union High School District. The majority of the Midtown Area is within the MUSD. The MUSD is a K–12 district serving the majority of the city, adjacent unincorporated portions of Santa Clara County, and a small area of San Jose. Berryessa is K–8 and East Side Union is 9–12, and these two districts serve the properties south of Montague Expressway. Berryessa has 10 elementary and 13 middle schools, and East Side Union has 11 high schools.

School Enrollments

As of September 6, 2000, the MUSD's total enrollment was 9,493 students, including: 5,129 elementary school students (K–6); 1,435 middle school students (7–8); and 2,854 high school students (9–12). The MUSD's existing facilities include nine elementary schools, two middle schools, one high school, and one alternative school. There are no MUSD schools in the Midtown Area. Students currently living in the area are enrolled in the three closest MUSD elementary schools (Sinnott, Spangler, and Zanker), Rancho Milpitas and Russell junior high schools, and Milpitas High School.[15] The Berryessa Union School District's enrollment was 8,436 in June 2001, and the East Side District's enrollment was approximately 24,200.

Projected Demand

The MUSD anticipates that it will have adequate capacity to absorb the additional students generated from the Midtown Area over the next 20 years if the developer fee structure remains in place. The MUSD report recommends that it monitor its own enrollment at the six schools (Spangler, Sinnott, Zanker, Rancho Junior High, and Milpitas High School) and use of developer fees to construct additional portable classrooms or relocatable (portable) classrooms at the various school site(s) to adequately absorb the additional students.

Public Schools Policies

Policy 6.20: Coordinate with the school districts in planning for adequate public school facilities.

The City will continue to coordinate with the school districts as new residential development is proposed. Under current procedures, development proposals are referred to the districts for review. At the time building permits are issued, developers must pay impact fees to the district. These fees in turn will be used to build the necessary facilities to accommodate additional pupils.

Notes:

[1] Census 2000.

[2] Personal communication, Mr. Darryl Wong, Principal Civil Engineer, City of Milpitas, October 10, 2000.

[3] John Carollo Engineers 1994a

[4] Personal communication, Mr. Darryl Wong, Principal Civil Engineer, City of Milpitas, October 10, 2000.

[5] City of Milpitas Water Conservation Programs, 2000.

[6] This is the average dry weather peak week flow that was reported to the treatment plant in the summer of 1999, during the Wastewater Treatment Plants peak period. This is the volume that the City of San Jose tracks to ensure that effluent does not exceed the City of Milpitas' permitted effluent discharge of 12.5 mgd ADDWF.

[7] Mr. Randolph Shipes, Deputy Director, Environmental Services Division, City of San Jose, personal communication, November 29, 2000.

[8] PG&E, November, 2000.

[9] City of Milpitas, Master Telecommunications Plan,1995.

[10] PG&E, November, 2001.

[11] Leigh Ann Anders, Environmental Safety and Human Resources, BFI, personal communication, August 29, 2000.

[12] Personal communication, Fire Chief Weisberger, October 3, 2000.

[13] Chief Weisgerber, op. cit.

[14] Personal communication, David Rossetto, Commander, Milpitas Police Department, September 20, 2000.

[15] Personal communication, Karl Black, MUSD, September 6, 2000.

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